

have this motion that would restrict this from being added to it.

At this point, we would ask that a clean CR be moved forward and, therefore, it would not be attached to the Legislative Branch bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 191, nays 213, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 734]

YEAS—191

Aderholt	Frelinghuysen	Murphy (NY)
Akin	Gallegly	Murphy, Tim
Alexander	Garrett (NJ)	Myrick
Altmire	Gerlach	Neugebauer
Austria	Giffords	Nunes
Bachmann	Gingrey (GA)	Nye
Bachus	Gohmert	Olson
Bartlett	Goodlatte	Paul
Barton (TX)	Graves	Paulsen
Biggert	Guthrie	Pence
Bilbray	Hall (TX)	Perriello
Billirakis	Harper	Peters
Bishop (UT)	Hastings (WA)	Petri
Blackburn	Heller	Platts
Bonner	Hensarling	Poe (TX)
Bono Mack	Herger	Posey
Boozman	Hoekstra	Price (GA)
Boren	Hunter	Putnam
Boustany	Inglis	Radanovich
Brady (TX)	Issa	Rehberg
Bright	Jenkins	Reichert
Broun (GA)	Johnson, Sam	Roe (TN)
Brown (SC)	Jones	Rogers (AL)
Brown-Waite,	Jordan (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Ginny	Kennedy	Rogers (MI)
Buchanan	King (IA)	Rohrabacher
Burgess	King (NY)	Rooney
Burton (IN)	Kingston	Ros-Lehtinen
Buyer	Kirk	Roskam
Calvert	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Royce
Camp	Kline (MN)	Ruppersberger
Campbell	Kratovil	Ryan (WI)
Cantor	Lamborn	Scalise
Cao	Lance	Schmidt
Capito	Latham	Schock
Carter	LaTourette	Sensenbrenner
Cassidy	Latta	Sessions
Castle	Lee (NY)	Shadegg
Chaffetz	Lewis (CA)	Shimkus
Childers	Linder	Shuster
Clay	LoBiondo	Simpson
Coble	Lucas	Smith (NE)
Coffman (CO)	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Cole	Lummis	Souder
Conaway	Lungren, Daniel	Stearns
Crenshaw	E.	Sullivan
Culberson	Mack	Taylor
Davis (KY)	Manzullo	Teague
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Terry
Dent	Marshall	Thompson (PA)
Diaz-Balart, L.	McCarthy (CA)	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCaul	Tiahrt
Donnelly (IN)	McClintock	Tiberi
Dreier	McCotter	Turner
Duncan	McHenry	Upton
Ehlers	McIntyre	Walden
Ellsworth	McMahon	Wamp
Emerson	McMorris	Westmoreland
Fallin	Rodgers	Whitfield
Flake	Mica	Wilson (SC)
Fleming	Miller (FL)	Wittman
Forbes	Miller (MI)	Wolf
Fortenberry	Miller, Gary	Young (AK)
Fox	Mitchell	Young (FL)
Franks (AZ)	Moran (KS)	

NAYS—213

Abercrombie	Gutierrez	Neal (MA)
Ackerman	Hall (NY)	Oberstar
Adler (NJ)	Halvorson	Obey
Andrews	Hare	Oliver
Arcuri	Harman	Ortiz
Baca	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Baird	Heinrich	Pascarell
Baldwin	Hereth Sandlin	Pastor (AZ)
Barrow	Higgins	Payne
Becerra	Hill	Perlmutter
Berkley	Himes	Peterson
Berry	Hinchee	Pingree (ME)
Bishop (GA)	Hinojosa	Polis (CO)
Bishop (NY)	Hirono	Pomeroy
Blumenauer	Hodes	Price (NC)
Boccheri	Holden	Quigley
Boswell	Holt	Rahall
Boucher	Honda	Rangel
Brady (PA)	Hoyer	Reyes
Braley (IA)	Inslee	Rodriguez
Brown, Corrine	Israel	Ross
Butterfield	Jackson (IL)	Rothman (NJ)
Capps	Jackson-Lee	Roybal-Allard
Cardoza	(TX)	Rush
Carnahan	Johnson (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Carney	Johnson (IL)	Salazar
Carson (IN)	Kagen	Sánchez, Linda
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	T.
Chandler	Kildee	Sanchez, Loretta
Chu	Kilpatrick (MI)	Sarbanes
Clarke	Kilroy	Schakowsky
Cleaver	Kind	Schauer
Clyburn	Kissell	Schiff
Cohen	Klein (FL)	Schrader
Connolly (VA)	Kosmas	Schwartz
Conyers	Kucinich	Scott (GA)
Cooper	Langevin	Scott (VA)
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Serrano
Costello	Larson (CT)	Shea-Porter
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Sherman
Crowley	Levin	Shuler
Cuellar	Lewis (GA)	Sires
Cummings	Lipinski	Slaughter
Dahlkemper	Loebbeck	Smith (WA)
Davis (AL)	Lofgren, Zoe	Snyder
Davis (CA)	Lowe	Space
Davis (IL)	Lujan	Spratt
Davis (TN)	Lynch	Stupak
DeFazio	Maffei	Sutton
DeGette	Maloney	Tanner
DeLauro	Markey (CO)	Thompson (CA)
Dingell	Markey (MA)	Thompson (MS)
Doggett	Massa	Tierney
Driehaus	Matheson	Titus
Edwards (MD)	Matsui	Tonko
Ellison	McCarthy (NY)	Towns
Engel	McCollum	Tsongas
Eshoo	McDermott	Van Hollen
Etheridge	McNerney	Velázquez
Farr	Meek (FL)	Visclosky
Fattah	Meeks (NY)	Walz
Filner	Melancon	Wasserman
Foster	Michaud	Schultz
Frank (MA)	Miller (NC)	Waters
Fudge	Miller, George	Watson
Gonzalez	Minnick	Watt
Gordon (TN)	Mollohan	Weiner
Grayson	Moore (KS)	Welch
Green, Al	Murphy (CT)	Wexler
Green, Gene	Murphy, Patrick	Woolsey
Griffith	Nadler (NY)	Wu
Grijalva	Napolitano	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—28

Barrett (SC)	Edwards (TX)	Richardson
Bean	Granger	Sestak
Berman	Johnson, E. B.	Skelton
Blunt	Kanjorski	Smith (NJ)
Boehner	McGovern	Speier
Boyd	McKeon	Stark
Capuano	Moore (WI)	Waxman
Delahunt	Moran (VA)	Wilson (OH)
Dicks	Murtha	
Doyle	Pitts	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1910

Messrs. SCOTT of Georgia, STUPAK, Ms. CHU, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SALAZAR, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Messrs. McDERMOTT, FATTAH, LANGEVIN,

SARBANES, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Messrs. CLEAVER and CUMMINGS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. GIFFORDS, Messrs. GINGREY of Georgia, BURGESS, POSEY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona and Mr. MCMAHON changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to instruct was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2918, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HONDA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Messrs. RYAN of Ohio, RUPPERSBERGER, RODRIGUEZ, OBEY, ADERHOLT, LATOURETTE, COLE, and LEWIS of California.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. PERLMUTTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-264) on the resolution (H. Res. 766) providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

EASTERN EUROPEAN ALLY, POLAND

(Mr. QUIGLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, last week marked the 70th anniversary of the attack on Poland, helping to launch the Second World War.

Last week was also marked by an announcement that the administration plans to scrap a planned missile defense system in Poland and the Czech Republic and refocus its missile defense program on protecting against short-range Iranian missiles.

This realignment of priorities reflects the new threats we face. However, as we shift our focus, we must not forget the vital role played by our European ally, Poland. Poland has always stood by the United States with support dating back to the Revolutionary War where Polish heroes like Casimir Pulaski fought to help America achieve independence.

Poland unilaterally repealed the visa requirement for United States citizens traveling to Poland. Indeed, Poland has always stood by us. Though I would like to say we have returned that favor, unfortunately, we have not.

Madam Speaker, it's time to extend and ultimately make permanent the visa waiver program. Our friends in Poland have proven their steadfast dedication to the cause of freedom and friendship with the United States. We must do the same.

SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY FOR THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA

(Mr. GINGREY of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support and sympathy for the people of Georgia, including so many of my constituents who have been affected by the devastating floods across the Southeast. From flooded basements to homes, businesses and schools that are completely under water, the damage is acute, an estimated \$250 million.

Mr. Speaker, most tragically the flooding in Georgia has claimed nine lives, including two in the counties that I represent, little 2-year-old Preston Slade Crawford from Carroll County and 15-year-old Nick Osley from Chattooga County. My thoughts and prayers are with their families at this incredibly difficult time.

I do want to take a moment to commend the first responders and the State officials who have been working around the clock since the flooding began. We owe a tremendous debt of gratitude for their efforts.

I will continue to work with Governor Perdue and with the State and local officials to ensure that they are getting the resources they need to help recover from these floods. My thoughts and prayers remain with all of those affected by the floods as we look forward to recovery.

□ 1915

HAS AMERICA FLINCHED?

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the tiny tyrant from Iran, President Ahmadinejad, is speaking at the United Nations today, continuing to spread his hate against Israel and the United States. He's taunting the world with his nuclear program—by intimidation. He wants a nuclear bomb. And recent leaked reports say he's got all the elements to build a nuclear weapon.

The administration has abandoned the American missile defense shield based in Poland that was to protect us from Iranian missiles. Just a few days ago, one popular Polish newspaper had the front page headline that said, "Betrayed! The United States has sold us to the Russians and stabbed us in the back." We have left our allies vulnerable—like Poland—who stand with us fighting terrorism in Afghanistan.

The little fella in the desert has challenged the United States of America.

He's called us out, and we backed off. We have succumbed to the Desert Rat's demands.

Truman, Kennedy, Reagan. None of these historical giants ever backed down from a gunslinger's threats. They knew that it was their responsibility to protect this Nation. To stand with our allies. When they were called out by tyrants, they stood their ground and did not flinch.

Has America lost its nerve? We shall see.

And that's just the way it is.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McMAHON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

FOOTING THE BILL FOR AN AMERICAN EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. I want to discuss an issue that is important to border counties along the Texas-Mexico border. One of those particular areas is in Del Rio, Texas. It's a border town that borders Mexico. Every day, students from Mexico cross from Mexico into the United States to go to American schools. Some of those individuals have visas to go to private schools. But the vast majority of them, it appears, do not have any type of visas to go to American schools. And they come in and go to our public schools.

On the first day of school this year, the superintendent of the San Felipe Del Rio School District had counted the people that came across into the United States and told those individuals, through other people, that they had to have visas or they could not go to public schools or private schools.

550 students crossed into the United States, and only 150 of them had visas, presumably, to go to private schools. The rest of those went to public schools.

Now this is not an issue of citizenship, because the Supreme Court has stated—and I think incorrectly so—that if a person is in the United States, they can go to the public schools in this country, regardless of whether they're a citizen or not.

This is an issue of living in the district, the school district where these kids go to school. Under Texas law, you must live in the district to be allowed to go to public school. Now this applies to everybody, citizens and noncitizens.

For example, if somebody is from Oklahoma, they can't go to a public school in Texas because they don't live in the district. The same is true of foreign students, whether they are legal or illegal.

And so the reason for this is because in Texas most of the money that goes

to support public schools comes from property taxes. That's where people who live in that school district, they pay the money for people to go to the school.

It's an increasing problem along the Texas-Mexico border because more and more schools are being built, and the reason they are being built is there are people who live in other districts and many of them in foreign countries that cross the border every day, go to public school in the United States, do not live in the district, and, of course, they don't help pay for those schools that are being built to serve them.

Well, I was down on the Texas-Mexico border not too long ago. I stood on the bridge between El Paso and Mexico. One morning, hundreds of kids came across the border. I'm standing on the international border, turning around and looking at the kids coming into the United States.

These are a bunch of high school students going to our public schools. Down here are a bunch of elementary going to our schools. And some of them are going to private schools as well.

What happens is the cost for supporting people who don't live in these districts, many of them foreign nationals, many of them illegally in the United States, goes to the people who live in those districts. And it seems to me that it's only fair that people should not be going to public schools in the United States if they don't live in the districts that have to support their education, free to them but not free to the other people who live in those districts, through property taxes.

So I commend those border counties, those small school districts, those areas of the State of Texas that are poor to begin with for having to continually raise property taxes—taxes that have to be paid by legal immigrants, paid by American citizens—to pay for the education of people that don't even live in the United States.

I think the time has come for us to enforce the border, enforce the rule of law in the United States, and to prevent people who, every day—not at their expense—cross the border, go to the schools in the United States, to public school, don't live here, don't pay for that education, but expect and make somebody else pay for that.

That's just not right. And I commend those school districts that are trying to get a grasp on the cost of education for people who live in those small rural areas and those counties along the border of the United States and Mexico, because those people who live in those areas foot the bill for the expense of public education.

And that's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)